

THREE NEW SPECIES OF LONGICORN COLEOPTERA FROM JAPAN.

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I have been favoured by Mr. George Lewis with the opportunity of describing the following three interesting new species of Longicorns from Japan, which increase the total number recorded from those islands to 214.

ALLOTREUS, nov. gen.

Sub-fam. *Phoracanthinæ*.

Corpus elongatum, angustum, suprâ planatum. Caput breve; oculis prominulis profunde emarginatis. Tuberâ antennifera vix elevata, obtusa. Antennæ (♂ ?) corpore paulo longiores, setaceæ, articulis 2—7 subtus longe ciliatis, articulo 4^{to} præcedenti et sequenti paulo breviori, tertio suprâ canaliculato, 3—6 apicibus intus breviter spinosis. Thorax oblongus, medio paululum dilatatus, suprâ quadrituberosus. Elytra omnino punctata, apice utrinque juxta suturam emarginata et bispinosa. Femora modice clavata; tibiæ posticæ haud canaliculatæ; coxæ anticæ rotundatæ, haud exsertæ; prosternum et mesosternum sublata, plana.

A genus in some degree intermediate between Lacordaire's "Groupes" *Phoracanthides* and *Sphæronides*; agreeing with the latter in facies, but in most of its characters with the former, which consists solely of American species.

ALLOTREUS SPHERIONINUS, n. sp.

Elongatus, sparsim pubescens, vix nitidus, testaceo-rufus, antennis pedibusque nigris; suprâ crebre at discrete punctatus, thoracis spatio dorsali lævi, nitido; elytrorum apice prope suturam breviter emarginato et bispinoso. Long. 7 lin.

LEPTOXENUS, nov. gen.

(Sub-familæ *Eligmoderminarum affinis*)

*Corpus lineare. Tuberâ antennifera vix elevata. Antennæ (♂) corpore paulo longiores, filiformes, nudæ, teretes, articulo tertio quinto breviori, quarto paulo longiori. Thorax breviter cylindricus, elytris angustior, lateribus utrinque unituberosus, dorso inæqualis. Elytra valde elongata, apice rotundata ut in speciebus nonnullis generis *Ibidion* figurata. Pedes graciles, femora vix incrassata, tarsorum articulo primo valde elongato. Coxæ anticæ exsertæ, prosternum mesosternumque angusta.*

This genus, like *Allotæus*, resembles Tropical American much more than Old World forms. It scarcely comes within the definition of Lacordaire's Groupe *Eligmodermides*, owing to its depressed antenniferous tubers.

LEPTOXENUS IBIDIIFORMIS, n. sp.

Sub-fam. *Pogonocherinae*.

Linearis, subopacus, fulvo-testaceus, thorace plagis duabus dorsalibus atro-fuscis, elytris fasciis tribus pallide-testaceo-fuscis, apice fasciæque obliqua flexuosa ante apicem albo-testaceis. Long. 6½ lin.

Elongate, linear, elytra very long relatively to the head and thorax; legs slender, hind thighs reaching the apex of the abdomen. Head, thorax, and apical portion of the elytra clothed with a fine hoary pubescence, which on the tuberculated disc and sides of the thorax forms whitish streaks; on each side of the dorsal line of the latter is an elongated dark patch. The elytra are of a general tawny-testaceous hue like the underside of the body, head, antennæ, and legs; they are closely and finely punctured except towards the apex, and crossed from the base with four fasciæ of irregular width, alternately paler and darker; a whiter and more oblique fascia succeeds the fourth, and this is followed by a tawny belt leaving the apical portion again whitish; the posterior fasciæ are all narrowly margined with fuscous.

This interesting species bears a strong general resemblance to certain species of the South American group *Ibidiinæ*, such as *I. polyzonum*, *Sommeri*, *vanum*, &c.

RHOPALOSCELIS MACULATUS, *n. sp.*

Cylindricus, thorace basi angustato, atro-fuscus, pilosus, elytris castaneo-rufis, macula utrinque laterali apiceque late atro-fuscis, basi utrinque penicillatis; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, femoribus fuscis. Long. 2 lin.

Agrees very well with Blessig's genus *Rhopaloscelis*, founded on an East Siberian insect allied to *Pogonocherus*, but does not possess the dilated anterior tibiæ, which, however, is but a slight character and may well be specific. The fine erect hairs which cover somewhat thinly the surface of the body do not conceal the punctuation of the elytra, which is coarsely and sparsely distributed over their whole surface. The antennæ are finely fringed beneath.

Kentish Town: *June, 1877.*

Note on capture of Leistotrophus cingulatus in Devonshire; with Obituary notice of the Rev. H. Matthews.—A fine specimen of this beautiful insect was taken by my late brother, the Rev. H. Matthews, during an excursion (the last he ever made) into the north of Devonshire, in August, 1874. He had collected chiefly in the neighbourhood of Westward Ho and Ilfracombe, and near one of those places must have found the *Leistotrophus*. In Devonshire, he was attacked by the malady which eventually put an end to his life. During his long illness, his captures were laid aside; and it was only in this last summer that I began to examine them. I have not seen a type of *L. cingulatus*, but from the very clear differential characters pointed out by its describer, Gravenhorst (*Coleoptera Microptera*, p. 166), feel sure that the specimen taken by my brother must belong to that species, and as such can only at present be regarded as accidentally introduced into this country; although its occurrence in a locality so far removed from commerce is somewhat singular.

While thus recording his last important capture, I think I may be excused for adding a short notice of the entomological work of my late very dear brother. As